United Nations S/2001/872

Security Council

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17 September 2001
English
Original: French

Letter dated 10 September 2001 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP).

Colonel Graeme Roger Williams, who has been the Chief Military Observer of UNMOP since 15 July 1998, will relinquish his post on 15 September 2001. For more than three years, Colonel Williams has given proof of his strong professionalism in a difficult environment.

Following the usual consultations, it is my intention to appoint Colonel Rodolfo Sergio Mujica (Argentina) as the next Chief Military Observer of UNMOP.

I should be grateful if you would convey this information to the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

01-53812 (E) 170901 170901

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Security Council

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17 September 2001
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Letter dated 17 September 2001 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 10 September 2001 (S/2001/872) concerning your intention to appoint Colonel Rodolfo Sergio Mujica (Argentina) as the next Chief Military Observer of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They agree with the intention contained in your letter.

(*Signed*) Jean-David **Levitte**

01-53818 (E) 170901 170901

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Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 1270 (1999) of 22 October 1999, 1289 (2000) of 7 February 2000, 1313 (2000) of 4 August 2000, 1317 (2000) of 5 September 2000, 1321 (2000) of 20 September 2000 and 1346 (2001) of 30 March 2001, and the statement of its President of 3 November 2000 (S/PRST/2000/31), and all other relevant resolutions and statements of its President concerning the situation in Sierra Leone,

Affirming the commitment of all States to respect the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of Sierra Leone,

Expressing its concern at the fragile security situation in the Mano River countries, in particular the continued fighting in Liberia, and at the humanitarian consequences for the civilian, refugee and internally displaced populations in those areas,

Welcoming the progress made in the peace process aimed at achieving sustainable peace and security in Sierra Leone and commending the positive role of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) in advancing the peace process,

Recognizing the importance of the progressive extension of State authority throughout the entire country, political dialogue and national reconciliation, the holding by the Government of Sierra Leone of free, fair and transparent elections, the transformation of the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) into a political party, full respect for the human rights of all and the rule of law, effective action on the issues of impunity and accountability, the voluntary and unhindered return of refugees and internally displaced persons, the full implementation of a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, the legitimate exploitation of the natural resources of Sierra Leone for the benefit of its people, and stressing that the United Nations should continue to support the fulfilment of these objectives,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 7 September 2001 (S/2001/857),

1. *Decides* that the mandate of UNAMSIL shall be extended for a period of six months from 30 September 2001;

2. *Expresses* its appreciation to those Member States providing troops and support elements to UNAMSIL and those who have made commitments to do so;

01-54033 (E) 180901

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to inform the Council at regular intervals on progress made by UNAMSIL in the implementation of key aspects of its concept of operations, and further requests him to provide an assessment in his next report on steps taken to improve the effectiveness of UNAMSIL;

4. *Expresses* its continued deep concern at the reports of human rights abuses and attacks committed by the RUF, the Civil Defence Forces (CDF) and other armed groups and individuals, against the civilian population, in particular the widespread violation of the human rights of women and children, including sexual violence, demands that these acts cease immediately, and requests the Secretary-General to ensure that all human rights monitoring positions within UNAMSIL are filled in order to address the concerns raised in paragraphs 40 to 43 of the report of the Secretary-General;

5. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the Government of Sierra Leone and the RUF towards full implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement signed in Abuja on 10 November 2000 (S/2000/1091) between the Government of Sierra Leone and the RUF and reaffirmed at the meeting of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the United Nations, the Government of Sierra Leone and the RUF at Abuja on 2 May 2001, and encourages them to continue those efforts;

6. In particular, *urges* the RUF to step up its efforts to fulfil its commitment under the Abuja Ceasefire Agreement to ensure full liberty for the United Nations to deploy its troops throughout the country and also, with a view to restoring the authority of the Government of Sierra Leone throughout the country, to ensure the free movement of persons, goods and humanitarian assistance, unimpeded and safe movement of humanitarian agencies, refugees and displaced persons and the immediate return of all seized weapons, ammunition and other equipment;

7. *Encourages* the Government of Sierra Leone and the RUF to continue to take steps towards furthering of dialogue and national reconciliation, and, in this regard, stresses the importance of the reintegration of the RUF into Sierra Leone society and the transformation of the RUF into a political party, and demands that the RUF cease any effort at maintaining options for military action;

8. *Requests* UNAMSIL to continue to support, within its capabilities and areas of deployment, returning refugees and displaced persons and urges the RUF to cooperate to this end in fulfilment of its commitments under the Abuja Ceasefire Agreement;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Council, further to his report of 23 May 2001 (S/2001/513), an update of his views on how to take forward the issue of refugees and internally displaced persons, including their return;

10. *Urges* Governments and regional leaders concerned to continue their full cooperation with ECOWAS and the United Nations to promote the efforts of all parties to the Sierra Leone conflict towards the full and peaceful implementation of the Abuja Ceasefire Agreement, and to provide assistance to that end;

11. *Encourages* the ongoing efforts of ECOWAS towards a lasting and final settlement of the crisis in the Mano River Union region, and underlines the importance of the continuing political and other support that the United Nations provides to these efforts in order to stabilize the region;

12. *Welcomes* the positive impact of progress made in the Sierra Leone peace process on the situation in the Mano River basin, including the recent Ministerial meetings of the Mano River Union and the prospects for a summit meeting of Mano River Union Presidents, and in this regard, encourages the efforts of the Mano River Union Women's Peace Network towards regional peace;

13. *Emphasizes* the importance of a successful disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme to long-term stability in Sierra Leone, welcomes the progress made in that process and urges the RUF, CDF and other groups to continue their commitment to, and active participation in, the programme;

14. *Expresses concern* at the serious financial shortfall in the multi-donor Trust Fund for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, and urges international organizations and donor countries to support generously and urgently the efforts of the Government of Sierra Leone in this regard, as well as provide additional funds for the wide range of urgently needed post-conflict activities, including humanitarian and rehabilitation requirements;

15. *Emphasizes* the importance of free, fair, transparent and inclusive elections for the long-term stability of Sierra Leone and takes note of UNAMSIL's readiness to provide support, within its capabilities, to facilitate the smooth holding of the elections;

16. *Emphasizes* that the development and extension of the administrative capacities of Sierra Leone are essential to sustainable peace and development in the country, and to the holding of free, fair and transparent elections, and therefore urges the Government of Sierra Leone, with the assistance of UNAMSIL, in accordance with its mandate, to accelerate and coordinate efforts to restore civil authority and basic public services throughout the country (including in the diamond mining areas), including by the deployment of key administrative officials and the Sierra Leone police and the progressive involvement of the Sierra Leone Army in providing border security against external forces, and encourages States, other international organizations and non-governmental organizations to provide appropriate assistance in this regard;

17. *Encourages* the Government of Sierra Leone, together with the Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and other relevant international actors, to expedite the establishment of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and the Special Court envisaged by resolution 1315 (2000) of 14 August 2000, bearing in mind in particular the need to ensure the appropriate protection of children, and urges donors urgently to commit funds for the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and to disburse their financial pledges to the Trust Fund for the Special Court;

18. *Welcomes* the Secretary-General's intention to keep the security, political, humanitarian and human rights situation in Sierra Leone under close review and to report to the Council, after due consultations with troop-contributing countries, with any additional recommendations, including on how UNAMSIL will provide support to the Government of Sierra Leone in holding elections;

19. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

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General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Item 178 of the provisional agenda*
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Letter dated 17 September 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish to draw your attention to the most recent terrorist attacks that have claimed the lives of 9 Israelis and wounded more than 90 others in the past ten days.

In the worst attack, Mahmoud Shaker Habishi, a suicide bomber affiliated with the Palestinian terrorist organization Hamas, detonated an explosive charge on a crowded train platform in the northern Israeli city of Nahariya on Sunday, 9 September 2001. Three Israelis — Dr. Yigal Goldstein, aged 47, and Morel Drapler and Danny Yifrah, aged 19 — were killed in the blast and 80 others, including a one-week-old baby, were wounded.

The Nahariya bombing followed an attack earlier that morning in which a van carrying teachers from Beit She'an to their schools came under fire from Palestinian gunmen just south of the Adam Junction. One teacher, Sima Franko, aged 24, and the driver of the van, Yaakov Hatzav, aged 42, were killed in the attack. The gunmen then fled towards the Palestinian-controlled city of Nablus.

On the same day, a third attack occurred just after 1.00 p.m. (local time), when a Palestine suicide bomber, transporting several bombs in the trunk of his car, blew himself up at the Beit Lid Junction near Netanya. The explosion wounded 13 Israelis, destroyed a bus and several nearby vehicles, and shut down one of the country's busiest highways for several hours.

Shortly after midnight on the morning of Wednesday, 12 September 2001, Palestinian gunmen opened fire with automatic weapons at a Border Police base near Kibbutz Magal, north of Tulkarm. Two policemen — Andre Zledkin, aged 26, of Karmiel, and Sergeant Tzahi David, aged 19 — were shot and killed as they patrolled near the entrance gate to the base. A third policeman was evacuated to a nearby hospital with a gunshot wound to the hand.

* A/56/150.

01-53867 (E) 170901

Later that day, Ruthi Shua'i, aged 46, and her husband were driving through the Habla intersection near the community of Alfei Menashe, when they were fired upon from a passing car. Shua'i suffered a fatal chest wound and was later pronounced dead at a nearby hospital. Her husband, suffering from shock, was also hospitalized.

Finally, on the evening of 15 September 2001, an Israeli motorist was fatally shot in the chest by terrorists as he travelled between Jerusalem's French Hill and Ramot neighbourhoods. A second Israeli man travelling in the same car was wounded in the ear.

These attacks are the latest incidents in an intensifying and horrific Palestinian campaign of terrorism that has been detailed in my letters dated 4 September 2001 (A/56/331-S/2001/840), 30 August 2001 (A/56/325-S/2001/834), 27 August 2001 (A/56/324-S/2001/825), 13 August 2001 (A/56/294-S/2001/787), 9 August 2001 (A/56/286-S/2001/780), 8 August 2001 (A/56/280-S/2001/775), 6 August 2001 (A/56/272-S/2001/768), 27 July 2001 (A/56/225-S/2001/743), 26 July 2001 (A/56/223-S/2001/737), 17 July 2001 (A/56/201-S/2001/706), 13 July 2001 (A/56/184-S/2001/696), 3 July 2001 (A/56/138-S/2001/662), 2 July 2001 (A/56/131-S/2001/656), 21 June 2001 (A/56/119-S/2001/619), 19 June 2001 (A/56/98-S/2001/611), 18 June 2001 (A/56/97-S/2001/604), 13 June 2001 (A/56/92-S/2001/585), 11 June 2001 (A/56/91-S/2001/580), 4 June 2001 (A/56/85-S/2001/555), 30 May 2001 (A/56/81-S/2001/540), 25 May 2001 (A/56/80-S/2001/524), 18 May 2001 (A/56/78-S/2001/506), 11 May 2001 (A/56/72-S/2001/473), 9 May 2001 (A/56/69-S/2001/459), 1 May 2001 (A/55/924-S/2001/435), 23 April 2001 (A/55/910-S/2001/396), 16 April 2001 (A/55/901-S/2001/364), 28 March 2001 (A/55/863-S/2001/291), 27 March 2001 (A/55/860-S/2001/280), 26 March 2001 (A/55/858-S/2001/278), 19 March 2001 (A/55/842-S/2001/244), 5 March 2001 (A/55/821-S/2001/193), 2 March 2001 (A/55/819-S/2001/187), 14 February 2001 (A/55/787-S/2001/137), 13 February 2001 (A/55/781-S/2001/132), 2 February 2001 (A/55/762-S/2001/103), 25 January 2001 (A/55/748-S/2001/81), 23 January 2001 (A/55/742-S/2001/71), 28 December 2000 (A/55/719-S/2000/1252), 22 November 2000 (A/55/641-S/2000/1114), 20 November 2000 (A/55/634-S/2000/1108) and 2 November 2000 (A/55/540-S/2000/1065).

The State of Israel holds the Palestinian leadership responsible for these attacks in the light of its continued refusal to take any concerted action to control the operations of terrorist organizations based in the territory under its jurisdiction and its support, both active and tacit, for such reprehensible crimes. In the case of the Nahariya bombing, Israel repeatedly asked the Palestinian Authority to arrest Mahmoud Shaker Habishi who, prior to the attack, had found refuge in Palestinian territory. The Palestinian leadership, however, failed to fulfil their repeated legal obligations and take the necessary actions that could have prevented a terrible human tragedy.

The Palestinian leadership, in flagrant and continuing violation of its signed commitments, has relentlessly incited its people to violence and allowed its territory to become a hub of terrorism directed at innocent Israeli civilians. Terrorists routinely flee from the scene of attacks to territory administered by the Palestinian Authority where they are given refuge. The international community must unequivocally condemn these actions, make clear that such behaviour has no place

in civil society, and call on the Palestinian Authority to renounce all acts of violence and return to the path of peaceful negotiations.

Israel calls, once again, on Chairman Arafat and the Palestinian leadership to take the actions to which they are legally obliged and to act resolutely to prevent the perpetration of terrorist attacks against Israeli targets. These actions must include an end to all acts of violence and terrorism, an end to incitement in the official Palestinian media and educational institutions, the arrest of terrorists engaged in planning attacks against Israel, and an end to official Palestinian support for armed aggression against Israeli civilians.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of this letter circulated as an official document of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 178 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yehuda **Lancry**
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2001/876

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18 September 2001

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Note by the President of the Security Council

At its 4375th meeting, held on 18 September 2001, the Security Council considered its draft report to the General Assembly covering the period from 16 June 2000 to 15 June 2001. The Security Council adopted the draft report without a vote.

01-54068 (E) 180901

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Item 178 of the provisional agenda*
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Letter dated 13 September 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The news of terrorist attacks in the United States of America has caused a deep sense of shock and sorrow in Pakistan. Immediately on learning of the tragic news, President General Pervez Musharraf addressed a letter to President George Bush conveying our deep sympathies to the bereaved families while reaffirming Pakistan's continued resolve to be part of the international efforts in rooting out this modern day evil.

In a statement yesterday, President Pervez Musharraf has assured President Bush and the United States Government of Pakistan's unstinted cooperation in the fight against terrorism. The text of President's statement is reproduced below:

> "The people of Pakistan are deeply shocked and outraged at the dreadful terrorist attacks in New York and Washington, D.C., which have resulted in the unprecedented loss of thousands of innocent lives. It is difficult to describe in words our sorrow and grief at this moment of national tragedy for the American people. I have conveyed the deepest condolences and sympathy of the people and Government of Pakistan to President George Bush, the bereaved families and the American people in a message last evening.
>
> "We strongly condemn this barbaric act of terrorism, which will live in memory as a most heinous crime against humanity. As we try to grasp the magnitude of the tragedy and mourn those who have perished, we pray for the recovery of thousands of others who have suffered injuries.

* A/56/150.

01-53873 (E) 170901

"We regard terrorism as an evil that threatens our societies. Concerted international effort is needed to fight terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. The carnage in New York and Washington has raised this struggle to a new level. Pakistan has been extending cooperation to international efforts to combat terrorism in the past and will continue to do so. All countries must join hands in this common cause.

"I wish to assure President Bush and the United States Government of our unstinted cooperation in the fight against terrorism."

I shall be grateful if my letter is circulated as an official document of the Security Council and General Assembly.

(*Signed*) Shamshad **Ahmad**

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Security Council

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Original: Arabic

Identical letters dated 17 September 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 15 September 2001 from Mr. Naji Sabri, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq. The Minister calls attention to the ongoing flagrant aggression against Iraq by United States and British aircraft in the unlawful no-flight zones and to the fact that in the period from 29 August to 7 September 2001 they carried out 182 hostile sorties, including 54 from Saudi Arabia, 46 from Kuwait and 82 from Turkey. On 29 and 30 August 2001 United States and British aircraft engaged in concentrated bombardment of civilian and military locations in Iraq, including the radar system of Basrah International Airport, in Basrah governorate. Those attacks resulted in the wounding of many Iraqi citizens and the destruction of civilian and military installations and sites, as indicated in the statement enclosed herewith.

The Minister reaffirms the condemnation by the Government of Iraq of these acts of aggression against Iraqi territory and states that responsibility for them under international law must be borne by the United States of America, the United Kingdom and the countries that provide the logistic support for this aggression, namely Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey. He urges you to perform the duties assigned to you under the Charter by halting this unwarranted aggression and ensuring that it does not recur.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed A. **Al-Douri**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

01-54012 (E) 250901 250901

Annex to the identical letters dated 17 September 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

I should like to inform you that United States and British warplanes based in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey have continued to violate the airspace of the Republic of Iraq. In the period from 29 August to 7 September 2001 they carried out 182 armed sorties, including 45 from Saudi Arabia, 46 from Kuwait and 82 from Turkey. On 29 and 30 August 2001 United States and British aircraft engaged in concentrated bombardment of civilian and military locations in Iraq, including the radar system of Basrah International Airport, in Basrah governorate. Those attacks resulted in the wounding of many Iraqi citizens and the destruction of civilian and military installations and sites, as indicated in the statement enclosed herewith.

This aggression illustrates the criminal attitude being maintained by the United States of America and the United Kingdom towards Iraq. Since 1992, it has become a fixed policy aimed at undermining the country's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and at the systematic and concerted destruction of Iraqi lives, infrastructure and civilian installations. It is a policy that has been affirmed in successive statements made by United States and British officials.

The fair-minded nations of the world, including the Arab countries, have condemned the maintenance of the no-flight zones as representing an illegitimate use of force against an independent State. Three countries that are permanent members of the Security Council, namely the Russian Federation, China and France, have stressed the fact that the enforcement of the no-flight zones in northern and southern Iraq has no basis in any principle of international law. Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, the former Secretary-General, has stated that the claim made by the United States that Security Council resolution 688 (1991) authorizes the imposition of the no-flight zones is groundless. At his press conference of 27 June 2001, Mr. Kofi A. Annan also said that there was no basis in the resolutions of the Security Council for the imposition of the no-flight zones in northern and southern Iraq. His actual words were (SG/SM/7865):

> "You know my position on this, and I have indicated that when you analyse and read the Security Council resolutions I do not see the Security Council resolutions as a basis for that."

The Government of Iraq categorically rejects the two so-called no-flight zones, which were imposed by unilateral decision of the United States and the United Kingdom and lack any legal basis. Iraq rejects all the flimsy excuses and pretexts stemming from this illegal decision that are used by these States in an attempt to justify their military aggression against our country.

The logistic support made available by the Governments of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey to the United States and the United Kingdom, which includes the provision of air bases, has made them key partners in the aggression being committed against Iraq, so that they bear responsibility under international law. This includes liability for full compensation for the loss and damage, in both human and material terms, caused by these illegal practices.

The Government of Iraq further renews its appeal to the countries participating in this aggression to desist forthwith from internationally prohibited acts that violate Iraq's sovereignty, place its security and integrity in grave danger and pose a direct and serious threat to international peace and security.

In condemning these acts of aggression against Iraqi residential areas and civilian and military installations, the Government of Iraq urges you, given that it has been ascertained that there is no basis in the resolutions of the Security Council for the imposition of the no-flight zones, to perform the duties assigned to you as they relate to the maintenance of international peace and security, to call upon the Governments of the countries in question to halt, end and desist from any resumption of their ongoing aggression against Iraq — an independent, sovereign State and a founding Member of the United Nations — and to charge the perpetrators of this aggression and the regional parties that have associated themselves with it, namely Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Turkey, with full legal responsibility for their persistence in this crime.

(*Signed*) Naji **Sabri**
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Enclosure

Violations of the airspace of the Republic of Iraq by United States and British warplanes from 29 August to 7 September 2001

1. In the northern region 82 armed sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 12,000 metres, as follows:

(a) At 1120 hours on 29 August 2001, United States and British F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 8 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Baibo, Amadiyah and Zakho areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1130 hours, drove them off.

(b) At 1205 hours on 3 September 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 18 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Baibo, Dohuk, Aqrah, Ayn Zalah, Tall Afar, Mosul and Irbil areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1430 hours, drove them off.

(c) At 1100 hours on 4 September 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 20 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Mosul, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Zakho, Aqrah, Ayn Zalah and Amadiyah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1430 hours, drove them off.

(d) At 1135 hours on 5 September 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Dohuk, Irbil, Mosul, Aqrah, Sinjar, Tall Afar, Ayn Zalah and Amadiyah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1430 hours, drove them off.

(e) At 1145 hours on 6 September 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from bases in Turkey and from Turkish airspace penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 20 armed sorties, were supported by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Amadiyah, Zakho, Ayn Zalah, Aqrah, Sinjar, Irbil, Mosul, Tall Afar and Rawanduz areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1420 hours, drove them off.

2. In the southern region, 100 armed sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 9,000 to 13,000 metres, as follows:

(a) At 2125 hours on 29 August 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from their bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait

and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 18 armed sorties, 6 of them from Saudi airspace with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 12 from Kuwaiti airspace and via the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Artawi, Bosrah, Lasaf, Salman, Shinafiyah, Samawah, Jalibah and Ashbajah areas and engaged in concentrated bombardment of civilian and military locations in Basrah governorate. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 2245 hours, drove them off.

(b) At 2030 hours on 30 August 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from their bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 14 armed sorties, 8 of them from Saudi airspace with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 6 from Kuwaiti airspace and via the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Basrah, Salman, Ashbajah, Lasaf and Jalibah areas and bombarded the radar system of Basrah International Airport. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 2300 hours, drove them off.

(c) At 2100 hours on 31 August 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from their bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 19 armed sorties, 12 of them from Saudi airspace with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 7 from Kuwaiti airspace and via the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Qurnah, Faw, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Najaf, Nukhayb, Lasaf, Salman and Ashbajah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1330 hours, drove them off.

(d) At 1306 hours on 2 September 2001, United States and British F-15, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from their bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 7 armed sorties from Saudi airspace with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and overflew the Salman, Ashbajah and Busayyah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1430 hours, drove them off.

(e) At 1025 hours on 3 September 2001, United States and British F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from their bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 18 armed sorties, 13 of them from Saudi airspace with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 5 from Kuwaiti airspace and via the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the suppor. of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Amghar,

Ansab, Abyad, Ar`ar, Makarr al-Na`am, Ashbajah and Salman areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1300 hours, drove them off.

(f) At 1510 hours on 4 September 2001, United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from their bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 31 armed sorties, 8 of them from Saudi airspace with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 13 from Kuwaiti airspace and via the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Basrah, Samawah, Salman, Diwaniyah, Ashbajah, Lasaf, Jalibah and Afak areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 1730 hours, drove them off.

(g) At 1955 hours on 7 September 2001, United States and British aircraft of undetermined type and flight altitude, coming from their bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and from Kuwaiti and Saudi airspace and territorial waters, penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 3 armed sorties from Kuwaiti airspace and via the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Qurnah, Nasiriyah, Shatrah and Jalibah areas. Our air defences, acting in exercise of the legitimate right to defend the homeland, engaged the aircraft and, at 2030 hours, drove them off.

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18 September 2001
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 17 September 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 15 September 2001 from Mr. Naji Sabri, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq. Appended to the Minister's letter is a table showing violations of Iraq's international boundaries committed by United States and British warplanes flying across the demilitarized zone monitored by the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) in the period from 18 to 31 August 2001.

The Minister urges you to instruct UNIKOM to perform its duties in full, to report these violations to the Security Council, through you, immediately upon their occurrence and to specify the number and nationality of warplanes that violate the demilitarized zone, given that such violations constitute flagrant aggression against Iraq and against its people, its sovereignty and its territory, as well as against United Nations peacekeeping operations. He further requests you to remind the Security Council of its responsibility to halt the aggression and hold the aggressors accountable for it under international law.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammed **Al-Douri**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 17 September 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Further to our letter of 2 September 2001 (S/2001/847, annex), I should like to inform you that during the period from 18 to 31 August 2001, United States and British warplanes committed 80 violations of Iraq's international boundaries from bases in Kuwait, from Kuwait's airspace and territorial waters and via the demilitarized zone monitored by the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM). As shown in the table appended to this letter, the competent Iraqi authorities have determined that the violations committed were as follows:

1. Armed and hostile aerial activity by the United States and the United Kingdom, involving violations of our international boundaries, from United States and British bases in Kuwait, from Kuwait's airspace and territorial waters and via the demilitarized zone, comprised 80 sorties in the following governorates: Dhi Qar, Muthanna, Basrah, Maysan and Qadisiyah.

2. Our technical systems identified the aircraft violating Iraq's airspace on a daily basis as American F-14s, F-15s, F-16s and F-18s and British Tornadoes.

3. Support was provided by an AWACS aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and an E-2C aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace to all the United States and British aircraft that carried out hostile, armed sorties, violating Iraq's airspace via the demilitarized zone.

4. Between 18 and 31 August 2001, a total of 12 remotely piloted aircraft violated Iraq's airspace from United States and British bases in Kuwait, from Kuwait's airspace and territorial waters and via the demilitarized zone.

All the violations in question were committed via the demilitarized zone in which UNIKOM is stationed. One of the primary responsibilities of UNIKOM is to monitor such hostile military operations, report them and endeavour to halt them immediately.

The fair-minded nations of the world, including the Arab countries, have condemned the maintenance of the no-flight zones as representing an illegitimate use of force against an independent, sovereign State. Moreover, three permanent members of the Security Council, namely the Russian Federation, China and France, have stressed that the enforcement of the no-flight zones in northern and southern Iraq has no basis in any principle of international law. Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, your predecessor as Secretary-General, has stated that the claim made by the United States that Security Council resolution 688 (1991) authorizes the imposition of the no-flight zones is groundless. At your press conference of 27 June 2001, you said that there was no basis in the resolutions of the Security Council for the imposition of the no-flight zones in northern and southern Iraq. Your actual words were (SG/SM/7865):

> "You know my position on this, and I have indicated that when you analyse and read the Security Council resolutions I do not see the Security Council resolutions as a basis for that."

The violations being committed by the United States and the United Kingdom and involving the use of 10 to 20 military aircraft daily are tantamount to an

undeclared war. It is imperative that the United Nations should take the measures required under the Charter in that regard, so that the aggression may be halted and those who have committed the violations may be held fully responsible under international law and liable for the payment of compensation to Iraq.

The statements of UNIKOM to the effect that it is unable to monitor or identify those aircraft are untenable in view of the scientific and technological capabilities that are available or that UNIKOM is in a position to acquire and utilize in order to fulfil its mandate, establishing the identity and nationality of the warplanes that are violating Iraq's sovereign airspace, so that the necessary measures can then be taken by the Security Council to put an end to those violations and acts of aggression.

I therefore urge you once more to instruct UNIKOM to perform its duties in full, to report these violations to the Security Council, through you, immediately upon their occurrence and to determine the number and nationality of the warplanes that violate the demilitarized zone and engage in hostilities against Iraq, given that such acts constitute flagrant aggression against Iraq and against its people, its sovereignty and its territory, as well as against United Nations peacekeeping operations. I further request you to remind the Security Council of its responsibility to halt the aggression and hold the aggressors accountable for it under international law.

Enclosure

Hostile aerial activity violating Iraq's international boundaries from Kuwait and via the demilitarized zone, 19-31 August 2001

No.	*Date*	*From*	*Time*	*Type*	*Armed sorties*	*Altitude (metres)*	*Speed (km/h)*	*Areas overflown*
1	18-31 August	Kuwait	0915-1500	F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, drone	18 (including 4 drones)	8,000-11,000	180-780	Samawah, Qurnah, Nasiriyah, Busayyah, Salman, Artawi
2	25-31 August	Kuwait	0845-2237	F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, drone	61 (including 8 drones)	8,000-11,000	180-720	Basrah, Nasiriyah, Qurnah, Amarah, Artawi, Nu`maniyah, Samawah, Jalibah

Total sorties: 110

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Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Identical letters dated 17 September 2001 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Israel, the occupying Power, continues with its bloody military campaign against the Palestinian people under occupation. The Israeli Government appears to be taking advantage of the shift in the attention of the entire world as a result of the heinous acts of terrorism which took place in the United States on 11 September 2001. Since 11 September 2001, Israeli occupying forces have brutally killed 25 Palestinians. Along with the recent killings of Palestinian civilians, Israeli tanks have entered several Palestinian cities, including the city of Jenin, destroying several buildings and causing widespread fear and panic to spread among the Palestinian population living in the area.

The Israeli side also declared its intention to establish the so-called buffer zones along the border between Israel and the occupied territory. Such a step, if implemented, would only add to the misery of the Palestinian people and create an immense negative impact for the entire situation. While taking these actions, the Government of Prime Minister Ariel Sharon cancelled a high-level meeting between the two sides and began setting new conditions for such meetings to take place. The Israeli Government also made many condemnable and provocative statements directed at the Palestinian leadership, which only appear to aim at undermining the united international front sought to confront international terrorism.

I am writing this letter in follow-up to our previous 67 letters addressed to you regarding this grave and ongoing situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, dated from 29 September 2000 to 28 August 2001 (A/55/437-S/2000/930; A/55/450-S/2000/957; A/55/466-S/2000/971; A/55/474-S/2000/984; A/55/490-S/2000/993; A/ES-10/39-S/2000/1015; A/ES-10/40-S/2000/1025; A/ES-10/42-S/2000/1068; A/ES-10/43-S/2000/1078; A/ES-10/44-S/2000/1093; A/ES-10/45-S/2000/1104; A/ES-10/46-S/2000/1107; A/ES-10/47-S/2000/1116; A/ES-10/48-S/2000/1129; A/ES-10/49-S/2000/1154; A/ES-10/50-S/2000/1173; A/ES-10/51-S/2000/1185; A/ES-10/52-S/2000/1206; A/ES-10/53-S/2000/1247; A/ES-10/54-S/2001/7; A/ES-10/55-S/2001/33; A/ES-10/56-S/2001/50; A/ES-10/57-S/2001/101; A/ES-10/58-

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S/2001/131; A/ES-10/59-S/2001/156; A/ES-10/60-S/2001/175; A/ES-10/61-S/2001/189; A/ES-10/71-S/2001/314; A/ES-10/72-S/2001/332; A/ES-10/75-S/2001/352; A/ES-10/76-S/2001/372; A/ES-10/79-S/2001/418; A/ES-10/80-S/2001/432; A/ES-10/81-S/2001/447; A/ES-10/82-S/2001/463; A/ES-10/83-S/2001/471; A/ES-10/84-S/2001/479; A/ES-10/85-S/2001/486; A/ES-10/86-S/2001/496; A/ES-10/87-S/2001/504; A/ES-10/88-S/2001/508; A/ES-10/89-S/2001/544; A/ES-10/90-S/2001/586; A/ES-10/91 /2001/605; A/ES-10/92-S/2001/629; A/ES-10/93-S/2001/657; A/ES-10/94-S/2001/669; A/ES-10/95-S/2001/686; A/ES-10/96-S/2001/697; A/ES-10/97-S/2001/708; A/ES-10/98-S/2001/717; A/ES-10/99-S/2001/742; A/ES-10/100-S/2001/754; A/ES-10/101-S/2001/783; A/ES-10/102-S/2001/785; A/ES-10/103-S/2001/798; A/ES-10/104-S/2001/812; A/ES-10/105-S/2001/814; A/ES-10/107-S/2001/821 and A/ES-10/108-S/2001/826.) I regret to inform you that, since my last letter to you, Israeli occupying forces have killed 48 more Palestinians, including the number of martyrs mentioned above. (The names of the martyrs are contained in the annex to the present letter.) These deaths raise the total number of Palestinian martyrs killed by the Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000 to 633 people. Moreover, the total number of Palestinian civilians injured, many severely and permanently, also continue to rise each day.

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dr. Nasser **Al-Kidwa**
Ambassador, Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

Annex to the identical letters dated 17 September 2001 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Names of martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem* (Wednesday, 28 August through Monday, 17 September 2001)

Tuesday, 28 August 2001

1. Mohamed Marzouk Samour
2. Nasser Riyad Zo'rob (17 years old)

Wednesday, 29 August 2001

1. Imad Salim Hazahza (17 years old)
2. Mohamed Jouma'a Al-Hamrani
3. Heydar Jadoua Kanaan Al-Khateeb
4. Abdoudy Kamel Attiyah Dababsah

Thursday, 30 August 2001

1. Moussa Safi Kadimat
2. Dawood Saleh Fahmawi
3. Samy Samir Baroud

Saturday, 1 September 2001

1. Tayseer Ziad Khattab
2. Abeer Abu Salha

Sunday, 2 September 2001

1. Alaa Younes Theeb Rafaiah
2. Mohamed Idrees Fayez Ashour

Monday, 3 September 2001

1. Amjad Majed Al-Jamal
2. Imad Essam Al-Batsh

Tuesday, 4 September 2001

1. Khaled Mustafa Awajah (from wounds sustained on 30 August 2001)

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* Total number of Palestinian martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000 = 633.

Thursday, 6 September 2001

1. Omar Mahmoud Soboh
2. Mustafa Ahed Anbas

Saturday, 8 September 2001

1. Eiz Eldin Mahmoud Issa
2. Mohammed Samir Abu Libdeh (13 years old)

Sunday, 9 September 2001

1. Nassim Ahmed Abu Assi

Monday, 10 September 2001

1. Fayeq Ahmed Abu Siyam

Tuesday, 11 September 2001

1. Iyad El-Masri (18 years old)
2. Ibrahim Al-Fayed
3. Mohammed Abu Shakfah

Wednesday, 12 September 2001

1. Tawfiq Jaber Abu Sharar
2. Tha'er Mohammed Mahdawy
3. Muhanad Raja Abu Al-Hayja
4. Wael Mutlaq Saeed Asaf
5. Asa'ad Duqaa
6. Belqes Fathi Al-Ardah (10 years old)
7. Shaher Ahmed Bani Odeh
8. Amer Hamdy Ziadah

Thursday, 13 September 2001

1. Raafat Mohammed Hmeedan
2. Khatab Abdel Fatah Dabarein
3. Rajaa Saleh Mahmoud Friyhat
4. Fakhry Mustafa Khalil (Husband of Rajaa Saleh Mahmoud Friyat)
5. Sofian Al-Aredah (from sustained wounds)

Friday, 14 September 2001

1. Ramzy Khalil Hassounah (17 years old)

Saturday, 15 September 2001

1. Imad Atta Sowilam Zo'rob (14 years old)
2. Mohammed Waleed Al-Dajani (18 years old)
3. Ammar Yasser Khalaf

Sunday, 16 September 2001

1. Ali Khadar Al-Yassini
2. Sa'aediyah Al-Bakri
3. Yehia Sobayha

Monday, 17 September 2001

1. Mohammed Ghazi Shinwani (from wounds sustained on 13 September 2001)
2. Mohammed Ramadan Al-Kafarnah (from wounds sustained on 14 September 2001)
3. Abdel Salam Alleyan